and blasphemy the attacks of the defense upon his testimony In concluding Mr. Holtzman said the evi-dence must not be considered singly, but as a whole, and the whole and not part must be sufficient to convict. The court will instruct you that you can believe or disregard a part of the evidence, yet if sufficient evidence remains to warrant conviction your verdict must be guilty. You have been appealed to for sympathy by Mr. Spaan. There are others entitled your sympathy than Annie Wagner. Charles Koesters is entitled to your sympathy. There has been an awful tragedy enacted in that home within the past few months, and by this defendant. The per-fect poem of love and happiness that was enacted in this family's daily life has been rudely broken and only blackened embers

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE. Clear Exposition of the Law for the Benefit of the Jury.

At the close of Mr. Holtzman's argument the judge delivered the following charge 1. Gentlemen of the Jury-The indictment in this case is in two counts. The first count charges that on the 23d day of May, 1893, in this county and State, the defend-ant, Anna Wagner, did unlawfully, feloniously, wilifully, purposely and with premeditated malice, kill and murder one Clara Koesters, by then and there unlawfully, feloniously, willfully, purposely and with premeditated malice, administering to the said Clara Koesters a certain deadly polson, commonly called arsenic, which the said Clara Koesters then and there received at and there swallowed, and by reason of which she then and there died; she, the said Anna Wagner, then and there well know-

the form of the statute in such case made The second count of the indictment substantially the same as the first, with the exception that the poison alleged to have been administered is described in such second count as "Rough on Rats. To this charge, so preferred against her, the defendant, upon being arraigned, entered a plea of not guilty, and the burden rests upon the State to prove the material allegations of the indictment beyond a rea-sonable doubt, in order to justify a convic-

ing the said arsenic to be a deadly poison,

and wickedly intending, then and there, and

thereby, feloniously, willfully and purposely, and with premeditated malice, to kill and

murder the said Clara Koesters, contrary to

The law of this State provides that "whoever purposely, and with premeditated malice, or in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate any rape, arson, robbery, or burglary, or by administering poison, or causing the same to be done kills any human being, is guilty of murder in the first and upon conviction thereo suffer death, or be imprisoned in the State prison during life, in the discretion of the

VARIOUS DEGREES OF MURDER. 4. The statutory provision which I have just set out defines the highest grade of felonious homicide, and to constitute this crime, the elements of purpose, malice and premeditation must concur in the killing. By premeditation is meant that the slayer, before the killing, had time and opportunity for deliberate thought, and if, having these, he consciously conceives the homicidal thought, meditates upon it, and deliberately forms the resolve to kill, and does kill, purposely and malicfously, no matter how soon hereafter the act is committed, it is murder in the first degree. The law of this State further provides

that "whoever purposely and maliciously, but without premeditation, kills any human being, is guilty of murder in the second degree, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the State prison during You will see that under the statutory provision defining murder in the second de-

gree, this offense is one where a purpose,

design or intention is formed by the slayer to kill a human being, and the act of killing is done with malice, but without pre-Another provision of the law of this State is that "whoever unlawfully kills any human being, without malice, express or implied, either voluntarily, upon a sudden heat, or involuntarily, but in the commission of some unlawful act, is guilty of man-

slaughter, and upon a conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the State prison, no more than twenty-one years nor less than 8. Manslaughter, as thus defined by the statute, is either voluntary or involuntary. If the killing be done intentionally, upon sudden heat, without malice, without lawful excuse, and before the passion has had time to cool, the act is voluntary man-

slaughter, but if the killing be done unintentionally, but in the commission of an unlawful act, and without malice, it is in 9. Malice, within the meaning of the law relating to felonious homicides, includes hatred and revenge, and also denotes an motive, and attended with such circum chief. It may be proved by direct evidence, such as prior threats, seeking an op-

action flowing from any wicked or corupt stances as plainly indicate a heart regardless of social duty and fatally bent on misportunity to do the act, or the like, or may be implied from the act of killing, it the act is done purposely, without legal excuse, or reasonable provocation; and i a deadly poison is unlawfully administered to a human being, with intent to kill such person, malice may be presumed. THE PRESENT CASE.

10. In the case before you the defendant is charged with the murder of Clara Koesters, as previously stated, by administering to her a deadly poison, alleged in one count to be arsenic, and in the other count to be Rough on Rats, and if the defendant is found guilty by you, of any offense, as charged in the indictment, it must be in relation to the death of said Clara Koesters, and to the death of no other person, and you are not, upon this inquiry, concerned with any question or questions relating to the alleged death of Clara Koesters except in so far as you shall determine that they

affect the defendant. It is necessary, among other things, that the State shall prove in this case that Clara Kossters is dead; that her death was caused by poison, and that such poison was purposely and feloniously administered to her, for these things go to the corpus delicti-in other words, to the body of the crime charged, and if all or either of them be not shown beyond a reasonable doubt. there cannot be a conviction. But if you determine that the corpus delicti is proved, then it shall remain for you to consider whether the State has proved to the degree of certainty that the defendant administered the poison to said Clara Koesters, as charged in the indictment. 12. If you should determine that the ursuance of said plan and purpose, State has adopted and proceded upon the theory that the defendant desired to become the wife of Charles Koesters; that she had formed in her mind a plan or pur-Clara Koesters, the mother its acomplishment, she took the life of said Clara Koesters, as charged, then you may properly determine that the charge against the defendant must stand or fall upon such theory; and it is your duty | as you shall ascertain it to be. to give all the evidence in the case a caraful and intelligent consideration, to the end that if the defendant's guilt is shown to that degree of crtainty required by law, justice may not fall, and also to the end that if her guilt is not so shown, she may be acquitted and justice be likewise done. 13. But even if you should find it to be true under the evidence, that the defenddid desire to become the wife of Charles L. Kossters, you will have the not sufficient to show that she took life to accomplish her object, but it is a circumstance which is proper for you to consider, with the other evidence in the case. 14. It cannot be said, as matter of law, that a design, purpose, or plan of this kind may or may not be unlawfully taken in | throw light thereon. pursuance thereof. Whether such design, purpose or plan, did exist in the mind of the defendant, and whether in pursuance thereof, and in an effort to accomplish the end in view the defendant did take the life of Clara Koesters, as charged, are questions of fact to be determined by you on If you find that the defendant entertained a desire to become the wife of Chas. Koesters, and that she formed a purpose

mation of her desire, and that in the execution of such a plan or purpose she administered poison to Clara Koesters and caused her death, as charged in the indictment, then it will be your duty to find the defendant guilty.

QUESTION OF MOTIVE. 16. If a certain motive does, in fact, impel a person to commit a crime, if it is sufficient to move such person to the perpetration of a crime, it must be adjudged sufficient by the triers of the case, when such question is presented for decision, regardless of the character of such motive, and without reference to whether such motive may seem a reasonable and sufficleat one to any other person; but if a certain motive is asserted by the State. and it becomes material to establish it, as in this case, then in determining the existance of the motive, or whether it is shown beyond a reasonable doubt, you may properly consider the character of the motive asserted, and whether under all the circumstances in the particular case it embraces elements of reasonableness

and probability. 17. As bearing upon the question of mo-tive, in relation to the particular death charged, the State has been permitted to introduce evidence concerning the previous deaths of the father and daughter of Charles L. Koesters, not for the purpose of showing or tending to show inherent wickedness or depravity in the defendant, or a predisposition to commit crime, and you should not consider it for any such purposes. You may properly consider it the hands of the said Anna Wagner, and only in so far as it tends-if it does so-which she, the said Clara Koesters, then to show a purpose or plan on the part of the defendant to accomplish a certain end, and a system by which such purpose was to be accomplished, and to connect all the deaths therewith, and as bearing-if it does so-upon the question as to how poison came into the body of Clara Koesters, if

any was found there. 18. If there is no evidence before you tending to show that any person saw the defendant or any other person adminis-ter poison of any kind to Clara Koesters then you will be justified in determining that if guilt is shown, as charged in the indictment, it must be by proof of facts and circumstances offered for the purpose of connecting the accused therewith; such, for instance, as evidence tending to show that the defendant had a motive of some kind to do the deed-a purpose to be accomplished, which the death of the deceased might aid or facilitate, the purchase or possession of poison about the time of or prior to the alleged homicide, and all other matters in evidence bearing upon the charge as it relates to the de-fendant.

19. In a case where it is charged that a certain person feloniously caused the death of direct proof, depend for conviction upon circumstantial evidence-that is, evidence offered for the purpose of tending to establish a state of facts pointing to the accused as the guilty person, and in order to sustain a conviction upon such evidence it must be of a character so conclusive as to exclude every reasonable hypothesis of innocence. If the facts proved are susceptible of explanation on any reasonable hypothesis consistent with the defendant's nocence the defendant must be acquitted; and if any one or more facts proved are sceptible of explanation on any reasonable hypothesis consistent with the defendant's innocence it is the duty of the jury to so determine.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. 20. It is not necessary that each separate item of subsidiary evidence depended upon by the State in such a case to make out the facts necessary to be shown to constitute the offense charged shall be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, but every fact and circumstance necessary to constitute guilt of the crime charged must be so proved, and the whole evidence must be of such a character as to prove the ultimate fact of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and if, upon considering all the evidence, as to the facts and circumstances bearing upon such ultimate fact, a reasonable doubt arises as to whether the accused is guilty such accused must be acquitted.

21. The true test by which to determine the value of circumstantial evidence in respect to its sufficiency to warrant a conviction of crime is not whether the proof establishes circumstances which are consistent or which coincide with the hypothesis of the guilt of the accused, but whether the circumstances satisfactorily established are of so conclusive a character and point so surely to the guilt of the accused as to exclude every reasonable hypothesis of her 22. The mere coincidence of a given num-

ber of circumstances, with the hypothesis of guilt, or that they will account for, or concur with, or render probable the guilt of the accused, is not a reliable or admissable test, unless the circumstances rise to such a degree of cogency and force as, the order of natural causes and effect, to exclude, to a moral certainty, every other hypothesis except the single one of guilt. 23. In a case resting upon circumstantial evidence, if any one or more facts necessary to the conclusion of guilt be not proved, or be satisfactorily explained away on a hypothesis inconsistent with guilt, it breaks the chain of circumstantial evidence upon which the inference of guilt depends, and however plausible or apparently consistent with the hypothesis of guilt the other circumstances may be, the charge must fall. 24. While the rules above stated, with respect to circumstantial evidence, are important, it may also be stated for your respectful consideration, that you may find that such evidence is in its nature capable of the highest degree of moral pertainty, and the mere fact that the only evidence brought against an accused is circumstantial is not, of itself, by any means, sufficient to justify an acquittal, for if it is sufficient to convince you of the defendant's guilt with that certainty required by the

law, that is all that is required to justify a verdict finding her guilty. 25. If circumstances which tend to support the hypothesis of guilt are accounted for and explained consistently with innocence it is a necessary conclusion that to the extent that the explanation assumes the degree and force of the incriminating circumstances, the latter are weakened or neutralized.

26. Where words, acts or any particular kind of conduct on the part of an accused are depended upon by the State, as circumstences tending to show guilt, you may, in determining what weight or force they are entitled to receive, if any, take into consideration, so far as the evidence discloses it, the situation of the parties concerned in the inquiry, the circumstances under which the words were spoken, the acts done, or the particular conduct pursued, or explanations cor cerning the same, and such other matters as will aid your judgments. 27. So, if you find, upon considering the evidence, that the State has proved facts and circumstances relating to acts or conduct of the defendant towards Charles I

Koesters, and members of his family, in the matter of presents, personal attention, touching the dead, or other matters, it will pose to bring about a marriage between | be proper for you to consider, so far as the herself and said Charles Koesters, that in | evidence discloses it to you, the situation pursuance of said plan and purpose, of the parties concerned, the relations they sustained toward each other, and all other of Charles, to be an obstacle in the way of applicable matters, in determining what construction you shall place thereon, giving the same a natural construction consistent with innocence, if you reasonably can, but at all events in accordance with the truth

28. If you find that circumstances are proved relating to the deaths and the manner and causes thereof, of persons other than Clara Koesters, then in determining what bearing and weight such circumstances are entitled to receive, if any, upon the question of the death and the manner and cause thereof, of Clara Koesters, and as to whether the accused is feloniously responsible therefor, you may consider, so far as disclosed by the evidence, the relaright to determine that this fact alone is tion of such persons to Charles L. Koesters, the position occupied by such persons in his family, what influence they would be likely to exercise upon said Charles Koesters, in relation to any matter concerned in this inquiry, the character of the relations existing between said persons and the may, or may not exist, nor that human life | defendant, and any other things which may

PRESUMPTION OF THE LAW. 29. The law presumes that the defendant is innocent of the crime charged against her, and this presumption goes with her throughout the trial. The evidence should be considered in the light of it, and the defendant is entitled to be acquitted, unless her gullt is established to your satisfaction or conceived a plan which she determined beyond a reasonable doubt, by proof by the



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defended it, and denounced as sacrilege | to be necessary to bring about the consum- | State of every material fact and circumstance necessary to constitute guilt. Each juror is entitled to his honest opinion, and so if an individual juror en-tertains a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant, he should not agree to a

verdict of guilty.
21. What is a reasonable doubt as to any fact or circumstance necessary to be proved must ultimately be determined by the jury, and it may arise upon the evidence, or from the want of evidence; but it has been defined to be where the evidence fails to produce in the minds of prudent men such certainty that they would act upon the conviction produced voluntarily and without hesitation, in their own most important affairs, and in matters affecting their dearest interests. The rule as to a reasonable doubt is meant to be a rule for the guidarce of prudent and reasonable men. The phrase "reasonable doubt"-as I think you will have the right to determine-does not mean a mere imaginative or speculative doubt as to the mere possibility of innocence; nor does it require that you shall be satisfied of the guilt of the defendant beyond a mere possibility of error or mistake; but it does require that you shall be satisfied to that extent, at least, that is above indicated in this instruction.

32. You are the judges of the weight of the evidence and of the credibility of the witnesses, and you should consider the whole evidence and reconcile conflicting testimony, if you can, and reconcile it consistently with the defendant's innocence, if you can; but it is within your power to be-lieve or disbelieve a witness, or believe a part of the testimony of a witness, and disbelieve another part of it, according as you shall find the truth to be, and in determining these matters, it is your province to take into account the conduct and demeanor of the witnesses while testifying, their opportunity to know about the matters about which they testify, their bias, feeling, or indifference, in relation to the case, if any, their prejudice, or interest, if any, and any other matters in evidence which might affect their testimony if any. And even though impeaching evidence has been introduced against a witness, you may still, you find it is proper to do so, believe the testimony of such witness. The defendant in all criminal cases is a competent witness in his or her own behalf, and in this case the testimony of the defendant is to be received and weighed by you in the same manner that the testimony of other witnesses is received and weighed. Some evidence has been offered on behalf of the defendant tending to show a previous good character for peace and quietude. This evidence is important for you to take into consideration in your deliberations along with the other evidence in the case. If the evidence shows that the defendant was a person of previous good character it is to be considered as a circumstance in her favor tending to disprove guilt, and may be given such weight as un-der all the evidence and circumstances of the case the jury may think proper. But if you should be satisfied, upon considering the evidence, that the defendant's guilt is wn beyond a reasonable doubt, then the evidence as to previous good character is no longer an element in the case for your consideration upon the question of guilt or

ALL LIES WITH THE JURY. 34. You are the exclusive judges of the law and of the evidence. It is made the duty of the court to instruct you as to the law, and it endeavors to do so fairly and impartially, and accurately, but its instructions are advisory merely. 35. Under an indictment charging mur-

der in the first degree, as in this case, you may, If the evidence warrants it, find the defendant guilty of a lesser degree of homicide, such as of murder in the second degree, or of manslaughter, and if there is a reasonable doubt as to which of two or more degrees of offense the accused is guilty, if guilty of any, then the conviction must be of the least degree 36. If, when you have retired, conferred together, and considered and deliberated upon the evidence, you should find the deendant not guilty, your verdict will be a general verdict of not guilty. If you find her guilty it will be your duty to fix the penalty which she shall suffer. If you should find her guilty of murder in the first degree, the penalty is either death or imprisonment in the State prison for life. If you should find her guilty of murder in the second degree, the penalty is imprisonment in the State prison for life. If you should find her guilty of manslaughter, the penalty is imprisonment in the State prison for not less than two years nor more than twenty-one years. 37. When you have retired to consider the case it will be necessary for you to select one of your number as foreman, and it will be his duty to sign your verdict, if you agree upon one Forms of verdict have been prepared

and will be submitted to you. CHARGING THE JURY. Impressive Scene While the Court

Read His Instructions.

When Mr. Holtzman had finished his argument he stepped aside. "Mr. Bailiff, will you stop the noise

the room? I want perfect quiet while I am instructing the jury," said Judge Cox, turning to bailiff Sheehan as Mr. Holtzman concluded It was not a difficult matter to obtain

the perfect quiet desired. Every person in the court room was anxious to hear the whole of the instructions. They listened eagerly for something in them to indicate a leaning of the court to the one side or the other. There was a solemn and impressive hush fell upon the room. Mr. Spaan moved his chair up close under the judge's bench and sat with his eyes fixed upon the floor and listened very closely to every word that was said by the court. If there was anything in the charge of the court that displeased him he did not show it by the expression of his face. On the opposite side of the table beside which Mr. Spaan sat Mr. Holtzman occupied a chair and listened attentively to the instructions. Mr. Brown sat in his accustomed seat beside

Annie Wagner, whose life was in the balance, sat perfectly still and motionless, her eyes cast down and her chin resting lightly upon her chest. Her face was exthe charge that made an impression upon her mind she did not show it in her face. Beside her sat her brother-in-law, John Bergman, who, since the commencement of the trial on Dec. 4, has never left the side of the defendant. Bergman sat with his eyes riveted upon the judge, anxiously watching the mobile countenance ray of hope for his relative. Not until the last word had been spoken did Bergman remove his e, es from the court. He then turned and glanced at the defendant and then dropped his eyes to the floor. As the last sentence was finished Judge Cox turned to Deputy Clerk Reveal and "Swear the bailiff. Bailiff Sheehan arose from where he was

sitting beside the attorneys and reporters and walked forward and took the required oath. The crowd was cleared from the passage way to the right of the judge's bench and the jury filed from the room, at

Marriage Licenses. Marriage licenses were granted yesterday to William F. McCray and Lorena E. Norton, John W. Haase and Viola Sawyer, Harvey D. Carney and Mary Gilbert, Willett K. Winters and Anna L. Watson, William Oscar Moore and Sarah Eliza Overhiser, Malen A. Hartman and Amanda Hayes, Frank G. Hoover and Anna Drapler, Charles Edward Judson and Helen Mabel Leonard, Frederick N. Kellermeir and Minnie L. Franke, Julius F. Feiner and Lena C. Westphal, George F. Fuller and Clara H. Delbrugge.

Paterson in Search of a Brother. A. I. Paterson, of Milwaukee, has written a letter to the Mayor asking assistance in locating his brother, who was last seen heading for Indianapolis, from Troy or Dayton, O. The two brothers came from Scotland a few years ago. The missing brother's name is John Paterson, and he is a photographer.

Richard J. Benson's Disappearance. Richard J. Benson, of Rush county, has been mysteriously missing since Oct. 1, when he was seen at Elwood, Madison county. Any information as to his waere-abouts will be thankfully received by Luther Benson, of this city.

A Fire on North West Street. The residence at No. 501 North West street was gutted by fire early yesterday morning. Dr. Florence Hayes was the oc-

Yet They Are Not Grateful. The Democratic administration wished the workingmen a merry Christmas, and informed them that steps had been taken

toward providing them with a continuous holiday until the next congressional election. What more can the fellows want? Waite's Long Wait.

Philadelphia Record. None of the old-time Christmas "waits" could have been more diverting than Watte, of Colorado, who is waiting for hades to freeze over.

Expert watch repairing at Marcy's, 38 West Washington street,

COL. ZOLLINGER DEAD

Mayor of Fort Wayne Suddenly Expires from Heart Neuralgia.

Twenty Years in Public Life He Was to Have Been Reappointed Pension Agent by the President.

HAD A PROUD WAR RECORD

Democrats at Anderson and Shelbyville in Trouble.

One of Hoke Smith's Appointees at Noblesville Gets a Scoring-News from All Parts of Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 27.-Col. Charles A. Zollinger, Mayor of Fort Wayne died suddenly to-night at 11:30 o'clock. He had been suffering for two weeks with neuralgia of the stomach, with indications of the disease attacking the heart. During the past two days a marked improvement was in progress and his physician announced to-day, that unless a relapse occurred he would soon be out, and at 10 o'clock this evening he commenced to sink rapidly and told his family the end was near. He leaves a wife and four daughters. Two are married, the eldest to C. E. Walton, trainmaster of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, and the other to Robert Hammond, of this city. The younger daughters, Mamie and Alice, are at home. Colonel Zollinger was born in Wiesbaden,

Nassau, Germany, in December, 1838. He attended school in Germany until ten years old, when his father moved the family to America and settled at Sandusky, O. When the great cholera epidemic broke out in the fifties the family moved to a farm eight miles from Fort Wayne. When seventeer years old young Charles left home to make a living for himself. He worked two years as a laborer in Wisconsin, and then went to Missouri, where he found employment in the lead mines of Newton county for eighteen months. Failing health caused him to forsake mining, and he went north to Monticello, Minn., and learned the trade of blacksmith. After an absence of five years he returned to his home and soon engaged in his trade at New Haven, a near-by village. He served during the entire war, enlisting as a private in the Eighty-eighth Indiana Regiment, Company E, at New Haven, near here.

In August he was mustered out, returning home. In September he was elected first lieutenant of Company D, Thirtleth Indiana Regiment, the first raised in his district. He served twenty-two months, and resigned on account of disability. After a few months' rest he answered to another call, and raised Company B, of which he was chosen captain, March 8, 1863, being assigned to the One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth Regiment. On the 20th of the same month he received a commission as lieutenant-colo nel in the same regiment. He was thence forward in active duty and, on July 1, was made colonel of the same regiment, which he had commanded from the start on account of the disability of the ranking officer. He was twice in command of the brigade and served until August, 1865. He returned home after being mustered out and resumed his trade blacksmith until 1870, when he was elected sheriff of Allen county as an independent candidate. He served two terms and was a Republican until 1872. He was next elected Mayor of Fort Wayne as a Democrat and re-elected five times. During President Cleveland's first term he was appointed pension agent for this State with headquarters at Indianapolis. After serving four years he returned to Fort Wayne, was immediately elected Mayor, thus proving his popularity. He was daily expecting reappointment as State pension agent. It had been promised by the President. He had the united support of Senators Voorhees and Turple and all of the Indiana Congressmen, and recently he had been as sured by Senator Voorhees that there would be no doubt of his appointment. He was arranging accordingly. He had no opposition, which was a surprise to the po icians. He was a Knight Templar, thirty second degree Scottish Rite Mason and an

Two New Castle Pioneers Dead. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW CASTLE, Ind., Dec. 27.-Elisha Clift, a pioneer of this city, died this morning, aged eighty. Elisha Clift came from Cayuga county, New York, in 1840, living on a farm on Blue river for fifteen years. In 1854 he removed to New Castle, since which time, until his retirement from business three years ago, he was a prominent man here. From 1846 to 1853 he was a county commissioner. He leaves one child the wife of ex-Senator A. R. Shroyer, of

Rev. George B. Rogers died at his home in this city last night, aged eighty-nine George Baumgartner Rogers, with his fam ily, emigrated from New England to New Castle in the spring of 1833, from which time Mr. Rogers became prominently identified with the early history of the town er in the county, establishing in 1840 a chair factory. Later in life he entered the ministry, and was for many years a resident of Cincinnati, where the remains will b taken to-morrow for interment.

CLEVELAND DENOUNCED.

Vigorous Language Employed in a Letter by an Anderson Democrat. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 27.-The De-

mocracy in Marion county is in anything but a harmonious condition. The appointments of President Cleveland are resented on every hand while not a few of the leading Democrats are outspoken in their opposition to the administration. Next Saturday mass convention will be held and Hon John W. Kern and Secretary of State Myers will be present and pour oil on the troubled waters. Last night John R. Brunt,. prominent Democrat, who is manager of prominent Democrat, who is manager of the Anderson Iron and Bolt Company wrote the following letter to the editor of the Daily Democrat. Voicing as it does the spirit of discontent among the Democracy of this county, it has attained widespread circulation and comment in this county: "Editor Democrat-I know not how others may view it, but it is clear to me that the Cleveland policy is to disrupt the Democratic organization and to drive from its party organization and from its ranks all those are not in accordance with the administration, and then to build up on the frame that is left and under the name 'Democratic' a great conservative mugwump party of the wealth of the coun try. This scheme is not of recent birth. It started several years ago, when the mug wump element proclaimed 'Cleveland greater than his party, and that they would support him, notwithstanding he was a member of the Democratic party, as he was better than his party.' We saw the working of the scheme in New York before the nomination, and every act since has proclaimed it until it is now clear. At the present we find this edifice constructed as follows: The base is gold standard, the three first steps free trade, pension revision and national honor. "The three grand pillars are Cleveland Gresham and Hoke Smith; the three lamp bearers are Wayne MacVeagh, F. Ellery Anderson and J. Van Alen, the apex civil service reform. Do the Democrats of Indiana approve of this building of a party of the wealthy classes on the framework of the old Democratic party-the party that A defective flue originated the has stood nearer the common people than any other, and whose strength rested in the laboring masses? Or will they remember that Democratic party is the party of the people, and that it shall remain the champion of the masses as against the

SHELBYVILLE DEMOCRATS

Will Have a Lively Time To-Day in Their Postoffice Election.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal SHELEYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 27 .- The election for postmaster ordered by Congressman Holman takes place here to-morrow. The management of the affair was taken by the city Democratic committee, which limited the voters to the Democratic patrons of Addison township. Nearly a hun- not expected to live.

dred Democrats who reside in surrounding townships get mail at this office, and they could not understand why they should be shut out. There will be eight names on the tickets. Edward Ames Major, the city clerk; General John W. Vannoy, William I. Puyton or auditor: Joseph B. Konnorly J. Buxton, ex-auditor; Joseph R. Kennerly, deputy postmaster; John H. Maguire. Thomas J. Cherry, Andrew J. Higgins and James Dickinson. Major seems to have the best of the fight up to to-day, although some surprise may be expected. Higgins has offered to distribute \$100 every month to the poor of the city if he be elected, and has executed a five-thousand-dollar bond to that effect.

A MYSTERIOUS CAREER. William Sayre, Wo Lived a Double

Life, Believed to Be Dead.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Dec. 27 .- It is believed here that the unknown man found on the Erie railway tracks, at Mansfield, O., last Saturday, is William Sayre, who mysteriously left Muncie six weeks ago. An investigation is Her Crew Now Expert with the being made. If such be the case it will be

a tragic finale to a dramatic life. Mr. Sayre is an uncle of Hon. Warren G. Sayre, of Wabash, and he is related to N. E. Putnam, J. A. Wachtell, Mrs. M. March, and other prominent Muncie people. He also has prominent connections at Richmond. About thirty years ago he abandoned his family at Wabash and was never heard from until two years ago, when, like Enoch Arden, he reported at Wabash, but refused to remain with his family. He came to Muncie and has since resided here until his departure recently. The old man refused to enlighten anyone as to his whereabouts during his absence. He was seen receiving Canadian papers, but no one could get hold of them as he secretly read and destroyed them. He also received money from a mysterious source, but would explain nothing. He had his mail directed to another person and then called at their home for it while here. When he left it was surmised that he had a family somewhere else and that he had returned to them never to again see his brothers, sisters and family here. There is great interest to know if the stranger in

DR. HARRELL'S RECORD. . One of Hoke Smith's Appointees Get-

ting a "Roast" at Noblesville. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Mansfield is indeed William Sayre.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Dec. 27.-A vigorous protest against the appointment of Dr. Samuel Harrell to a position on the board of pension examining surgeons is being prepared here, and will be forwarded to the department at Washington. Dr. Harrell is a young practitioner who came here from Shelby county. It is claimed that he inimical to Union soldiers and is not the proper man to be on the board. Frank Tucker has made an affidavit that he heard Harrell say: "In anybody drew a pension, he would be in favor of giving it to a rebel soldier," assigning as a reason that they had lost all they had. Tucker also says the doctor said: "By God, I wish I could sit on a pension board; I'd fix the --- soldiers, words to that effect.

J. L. York has made affidavit he heard Dr. Harrell say, in substance, that "no Union soldier should have a pension except for a gunshot wound, and that should be paid at once by the government, and after that he be cared for like any other pauper. The following citizens are preparing the protest: George W. Dubois, John H. Alden. Hiram Hines, Jonathan D. Miesse, James W. Wheeler, J. L. Clark, Calvin Carey George S. P. Smith, R. J. Tate, John Stevenson, Samuel Bradfield, I. B. Austin, W. A. Wainwright, W. H. Bartholomew and W. J. Pfaff.

HIS TWO EYES BLACKED. Horseman Homer Hale Takes Re-

venge on an Evangelist. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Dec. 27.-J. W. Keeley. a traveling evangelist who has been hold ing a protracted meeting at Liberty Church, five miles southeast of this city, was assaulted to-day and had both his eyes blacked by Homer Hale, a well-known horseman of the county. Hale has attended the meetings, and being amused at something which occurred, was taken to task very sharply by the minister. Hale alleges that he was humiliated before the congregation by the evangelist. To-day is stated the preacher went out to the field where Hale was at work to do a little missionary work, and was promptl knocked down. He was unable to hold services to-night. Keeley says that he use no offensive language, and that the attack was unprovoked. No complaint against

READY TO TALK NOW. Charles Wood, Ex-Deputy Postmaster.

Hale was filed.

Will Soon Be Out of Prison. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 27 .- Carles Wood, ex-deputy postmaster of this city, who was sent to the northern prison for one year for embezzlement, will be released the 17th of next month. He will be taken to Indianapolis and discharged under the poor debtor act and return here. Wood says when he goes to Indianapolis he intends to demand that he be taken before the grand jury to tell his side of the case. He says he was deceived and made a scape-goat of it the whole transaction and maintains that others were as guilty as he and even worse, all of which he will establish it given the opportunity. If Wood's state-

SAD CASE AT KOKOMO. Man with a Family Driven to Forgery to Raise Money to Buy Food.

ments be correct some very sensational

developmnts will result.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 27 .- Driven to desperation by poverty and inability to get pressionless, and if there was anything in and county. He was the first manufactur- work to support his family, Charles F. Miller, a well-respected young man of this city, attempted to pass forged checks for \$20, each on the Citizens' National and the Howard National banks of this place this afternoon. He was arrested and admits the crime. He said his family was starving and he committed forgery as a last re-

Lafayette Barrel Factory Burned. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 27 .- The large barrel factory of Peck & Abbott was destroved by fire this morning. The loss is about \$9,000, with insurance as follows: Phoenix, of Hartford, \$1,000; Orient, of Hartford, \$1,000; North British and Mercantile, \$500; German-American, \$500. The firm will rebuild at once. There had been

Boling Dies of His Injuries. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., Dec. 27.-Peter N. Boling, the victim of Saturday night's cutting

three previous fires at the factory.

affray, died last night. He was fifty-two years old, and leaves a wife and two children. Thornton Jarvis, the murderer, is a young man twenty-four years old. Put Bloodhounds After Them. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 27 .- Kent and Farrand, the murderers of Neah King near here a month ago, are reported to have been seen several times in this county within the past month. They were traced to Seymour directly after the murder, but no

His Life at Her Door.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROACHDALE, Ind., Dec. 27.-Mr. Robert Young, a resident of this place, took morphine with suicidal intent and died last night. In a letter found on his body he gave as the cause of the act his wife's refusal to live with him.

Indiana Notes. George Dennig, a notorious character, was arrested for horse stealing yesterday and lodged in jail at Petersburg. Morris Gore, a son of Haymond Gore, at Shelbyville, had his eyes burned out by a cannon firecracker that exploded in front of

Cyrus Long, of Fort Wayne, was perhaps fatally hurt by jumping from a train which went through New Haven without stopping. Sylvan Ballard, a four-year-old grandson of contractor Elijah Ballard, of Shelbyville, was severely scalded on the back by falling

in a kettle of boiling water. Ninety-six experienced operators in the Fort Wayne knitting mills, all of whom came from Chemnitz, Germany, have petitioned Congressman McNagney not to vote to reduce the tariff on hosiery. Judge Grubbs, at Martinsville, has refused, Henry Myers a new trial and seatenced

him to the penitentiary for one year for stealing notes against him and that were in the hands of an attorney for collection. Frank Harris and William Leader, of Elkpart, have filed suits aggregating \$15,000 against Farver Brothers, of Shipshewana, Eikhart county, for damages recently received by the falling of a scaffold on which they were standing while at work. Both men were seriously injured, and Leader is

PERNAMBUCO EXCITED

Admiral Mello's Rebel War Ships Expected There To-Day.

They Stopped at Bahia Yesterday to Take on Coal Preparatory to Sailing and Engaging the Enemy.

CRUISER NICTHEROY READY

Dynamite and Other Guns.

Big Slump in British Exports and Imports During 1893-Rumors Concerning Prince Bismarck's Health.

(Copyright, 1893, by the Associated Press.)

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 27.-There is great excitement in this city over a report that Admiral Mello will soon be here to attack the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy. News reached here from Bahia this afternoon that Mello had arrived at the latter port, and was coaling preparatory to sailing for Pernambuco, with the intention of capturing or destroying the Nictheroy, after which, it is said, if the rebel ships are victorious, they will turn their attention to the America. The advices from Bahia also say that Mello may be expected here to-morrow, in which case the dynamite gun will have an opportunity of showing what it can do in actual warfare. Nobody, however, believes that Admiral De Mello will make an attack upon the Nictheroy in broad daylight, and it is now said that the dynamite cruiser may not give him the chance of trying to cut her out in these waters, but will steam outside the harbor and engage the rebel adand counter rumors are mere conjectures, and nothing is positively known regarding the intentions of the rebel admiral or the commander of the Nictheroy. The latter's men appeared to be overjoyed at the prospect of finally having a brush with the

may torpedo the harbor and take other precautions to prevent being taken by surprise. The electric search light is kept con stantly in thorough working order, and the people of Pernambuco are to-night worked up to the highest pitch of excitement in anticipation of witnessing the battle between the dynamite cruiser and the rebel war ships. A sharp lookout is kept all along the neighboring coast, and signal men are stationed upon every elevation of ground from which a good view of the coast waters may be obtained. The government torpedo school ship Parahyba, which was recently ordered north, destination unknown, arrived here and almost as suddenly disappeared, fearing, it is said, to be engaged in the coming struggle between the Nictheroy and the rebel ships. Another version of the sudden departure of the Parahyba is that she was ordered by Peixoto to steam for parts unknown on an important mission. The Nictheroy's crew, during the stay of that vessel in these waters, have not been idle, and may now be said to be thoroughly trained in the working of the big dynamite gun, as well as in the handling of the rapid-fire guns, which are likely to play the most active part in a night attack, should Admiral Mello decide upon attempt to cut out the Nictheroy

It is rumored to-night that Captain Nunez

It is stated here that trouble is brewing between Brazil and Portugal, owing to the fact that the Portuguese minister at Rio de Janeiro, Compte De Paco d'Arcos, is detained at Rio de Janeiro by order of President Peixoto, although the Minister is de sirous of leaving Brazil on leave of absence It is evident that the Portuguese minister attempted to lave Brazil in spite of the order to the contrary issued by President Peixoto, and that the latter employed force in order to detain the Compte at the Brazilian capital. The affair is said to be likely to cause much additional trouble for the government of President Pelxoto. The Spanish war ship Cristobal Colon ar rived here for coal and orders, yesterday, and her officers reported that on Christmas eve there was, according to information sent to them, a heavy engagement between the rebel ships and the forts. The result of the engagement was not known to the Spanish officers, but both sides are said to have suffered severely.

Insurgents in a Fix. LONDON, Dec. 27 .- The Exchange Telegraph Company says that dispatches received from Rio de Janeiro report the insurgents to be in a critical condition. Several preconcerted uprisings are said to have been checkmated and Admiral Da Gama is reported to be disturbed by the non arrival of reinforcements.

The Minntonomoh Going to Rio. NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- Orders for the Miantonomoh to prepare, in twenty-four hours, to go to sea were received at the navy yard to-day. The ultimate destination of the monitor will undoubtedly be Rio.

BRITAIN'S TRADE. Great Shrinkage in Exports and Imports During the Closing Year. LONDON, Dec. 27 .- The Pall Mail Gazette to-day publishes a review of the trade of the year compiled from the official returns. It says:

"Trade during 1893 was worse even than in 1892. A general gloom now hangs over the country's industries. The imports for eleven months declined f17,500,000, as compared with 1892, and exports declined £6,500,000. There has been a shrinkage in every important class of imports and exports. Tobacco, with an increase of imports of £67,000 and manufactured articles made in Germany and elsewhere, with increased imports amounting to £600,000, are the only exceptions. As an aid to this latter competition, additional machinery for mill works has been exported. The coal trade and the trade in textiles have declined enormously, and the value of yarns for textiles exported has diminished nearly £2,750,000. The shipments of coals have suffered an equal reduction, and there is a terrible depression in all trades, due to the coal strike, prior to which trade was re-"The cotton trade was not only injured

by the coal strike, but by increased foreign competition, and the quantity of raw cotton imported is remarkably small. Less than 10,000,000 cwt have been purchased in all countries, whereas more than this was obtained in America alone in 1892. During the past month the export of cotton yarns and twists has declined in bulk, but has been compensated for by an increase in price. The decline in the exports of cotton piece goods is serious. Last month their value decreased £20,000, and since 1891 there has been an unbroken decline in the quantity and value of these goods for Eastern demand. On the other hand, American trade is steadily advancing, but what effect the change of tariff will cause is a matter of conjecture. Brazil and the other South American republics, except Chili, have been large buyers. Merchants generally, however, are looking with confidence for an improved trade in 1894, provided there is no serious strike or lockout.

Another Crazy Archduke.

LONDON, Dec. 27.-The Cologne Zeltung prints a letter from Pesth stating that the rumor that Archduke Otto, younger brother to the heir to the Austrian throne, had attempted suicide, is gaining credit, but that, in view of Crown Prince Rudolph's tragic death all efforts are being made to husn up the matter. The journey to Egypt which Archduke Otto is about to undertake s regarded as a temporary banishment. It is an open secret that Otto's eccentrici-ties have distressed the Emperor very much indeed, and induced him to punish the Archduke. it is rumored that Otto's conduct has

caused some drastic family scenes and that his wife, Maria Josepha, daughter of Prince George of Saxony, has with great difficulty been prevented from suing for divorce. The same letter says that Stephanie, Rudolph's widow, has yielded it last to the Emperor's wish that she should marry the heir presumptive, after a long resistance on her part, das to the fear that Archduke Francis will act like Archduke Otto.

Caprivi and His Kriser. BERLIN, Dec. 27 .- Rumors are again in circulation regarding alleged strained relations said to exist between Emperor Wil-

liam and Chancellor Von Caprivi, and the

The marked price of all

- AND --

THIS WEEK,

- AT THE -

miral there. Of course, all these rumors

Chancellor has tendered or intends to tender his resignation. In well-informed circles, however, these frequently denied reports are once more declared to be without foundation, and it is added that there is no divergence of opinion between the Emperor and the Chancellor respecting the political situation. It is also added that there is no divergence of opinion amounting to anything between the Chancellor and the Prusslan Ministry, though the Prussian Ministers may possibly be divided in opinion en certain question of detail.

Dastardly Plot of Anarchists. MADRID, Dec. 27 .- Six persons were arrested this evening upon suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy to commit an outrage by the use of dynamite. It has transpired that the Governor of Madrid received two letters, in which the writers threatened to blow up the opera house, at which place the Queen Regent and the Infanta were attending a performance yesterday evening. The government thereupon warned the royal family and they remained away. In some manner the news of this warning reached the audience and spread with alarming rapidity. The result was a panic. The police showed considerable judgment while the audience was making its exit, and succeeded in preventing any serious injury to anybody present.

Rumors About Bismarck's Health. LONDON, Dec. 28.-A Berlin dispatch to the Times says that three rumors are current in regard to Prince Bismarck's health. A telegram from Munich reports that he is in tolerably good health and that Dr. Schweininger will return to that city on Friday. The Vossische Zeitung says that Prince Bismarck is completely restored in health. An Augsburg paper is responsible for a report that Prince Bismarck is suffering from a return of neuralgia in the arm, and that his condition is complicated by indigestion. The fact is that nothing definite is known, but it is probable that Prince Bismarck has had no serious relapse.

Tommy Limited to a Quart.

LONDON, Dec. 27 .- The Chronicle says that it is reported that the Duke of Connaught ordered that no man in camp at Aldershot should be supplied with more than a quart of beer from the canteen on Christmas day. "If this extraordinary proceeding is correctly reported," says the Chronicle, "we hope that Kipling will write another barrack-room ballad showing how Commy was driven to imbibe bad beer outside of the camp instead of a canteen beverage as weak as lager."

Faulty French War Ships. LONDON, Dec. 27 .- A dispatch to the Telegraph from Paris says it is asserted that the war ship Bayard, which has just been repaired at a cost of half a million francs for replacing the Triomphante as a flag ship in the French squadron in the far East, has been detained at Toulon, the experts declaring that she was unable to stand the voyage. M. Lockroy, the correspondent, declares that the Hoche, Marceau and Nep-

tune are also top-heavy. Cable Notes. The British House of Commons resumed

Anarchist Vaillant, who threw the bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies, will be placed on trial Jan. 5. Herr Loewe, the German banker who has so long been before the courts, has been found guilty upon fresh charges of swindling and forgery, and has been condemned to five years' imprisonment and deprived of his civil rights for six years. Prince Gagarini, an ex-officer of the Russian Imperial Guards and aid-de-camp to the Grand Duke Vladimir, and Captain

combatants was hit. The Real Trouble with Hamlet.

Minteff, also formerly a member of the Im-

perial Guards, fought a duel over a love

affair, near St. Petersburg. Neither of the

We notice that a young lady of Sabetha. Kan., has prepared an able paper on 'Wherein Are Shakspeare's Hamlet and Coleridge's Remorse Counterparts of Each Other?" If we might venture to offer a suggestion upon this problem of literary psychology, we might say that not Remorse but Premorse was what was the matter with Hamlet. He read Ibsen too much, and the beer at Wittenberg was bad for him.

Warning the Party.

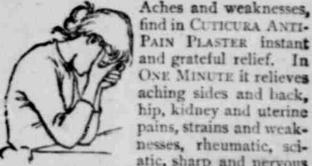
Brooklyn Eagle (Dem). It is well for the Democratic party, which is now taking liver pills of reform, to remember that the opposition is especially fortunate in the number of its conspicuously able men, even if they do not resemble Mr. Harrison in the sense of enjoying the confidence of the American peo-

The Latest Song.

Philadelphia Press. The latest Hawaiian song-dedicated to G. C .- is entitled "The Cuckoo's Call." It is to be sung with senatorial chorus,

That a great number of ailments due to changes in the weather may be relieved by a proper use of pure stimulants. "Old Process" whisky, made by R. Cummins & Co., Loretto, Ky., is absolutely pure. Sold only by druggists.

Women full of Pains



find in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER instant and grateful relief. In ONE MINUTE it relieves aching sides and back. hip, kidney and uterine pains, strains and weaknesses, rheumatic, sciatic, sharp and nervous pains, coughs, colds and chest pains. Odor-

ous with balsam, spice and pine, it is the sweetest, surest, safest and best plaster.

Price: 25c.; five, \$1.00. At all druggists or by